

## SEXTON IS HONORED.

Illinois Veteran Chosen to Lead the Grand Army.

Elected Commander in Chief at Cincinnati—Meeting Next Year to Be Held in Philadelphia—Pension Bureau Criticized.

Cincinnati, Sept. 9.—Illinois and Pennsylvania celebrated their victories at their respective headquarters Thursday night. The one has secured the commander in chief, Col. James A. Sexton, of Chicago, and the other the location of the thirty-third annual encampment of the G. A. R. at Philadelphia next year. While there were all sorts of combinations between the state departments, yet it is conceded that the fight between New York and Pennsylvania was the most bitter ever known at encampments. These two neighboring states were competitors for honor, one for the election of Col. A. D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., as commander in chief, and the other for the location of the next national encampment at the Quaker city. During all the votes and discussions of the day all the departments of New York and Pennsylvania were never on the same side of anything. New York voted to hold the next encampment at Denver, and it was only by the diplomacy and shrewd management of the Chicago contingent in the interest of Sexton that Denver lost in the strong contest for the next encampment. While it is true that Pennsylvania gave Sexton a



JAMES A. SEXTON, OF ILLINOIS. (Commander in Chief Grand Army of the Republic.)

strong vote from the east, yet it is also true that the shrewd managers from Chicago gave Philadelphia much more than the solid vote of Illinois in the contest for the location of the next encampment.

The national encampment elected only its commander in chief Thursday and will elect its other officers to-day, adopt its resolutions and attend to other business. The delegates state that they will complete their work to-day even if it is necessary for a night session. The auxiliaries of the ladies elect their officers also to-day and complete their annual encampment.

### The Business Session.

There were about 1,200 national delegates present when the encampment proper was called to order at Music hall at ten a. m., with Charles Wentzel as officer of the day. The welcome address was delivered by Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, with a supplemental welcome address by Mayor Gustav Tufel, of Cincinnati, and by H. E. Ingalls, chairman of the citizens' committee and president of the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio railways. There was excellent music for the opening session and the hall was elaborately decorated. In his response Commander in Chief J. P. S. Gobin referred most eloquently to the attractions of the week and the lavish entertainment of the citizens of Cincinnati.

### Report on Pensions.

The afternoon session convened promptly at two o'clock. The first business in order was a lengthy report from the committee on pensions. A synopsis follows:

The report dealt extensively in an effort to refute the charge that the pension roll was a roll of dishonor. It cited the fact that extensive investigations had been undertaken by the department of different states, and that after close inquiry there had not been a single case of fraud discovered which could be traced to a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The report went on to say that the roll was distinctly a roll of honor. It made a somewhat extended comparison with the work of the administration of Gen. Grant. This showed that the efficiency of the department in the way of prompt disposal of claims had been vastly increased. The committee gave figures showing that the death rate was rapidly increasing among pensioners. The number dying each year now exceeds 40,000. It is estimated that the increase in the number of deaths will be such that in 1920 the number of pensioners will be reduced to a little over 250,000, and that in 1940 the list will be obliterated. The report recommended that just and liberal provisions should be made for adjudicating the claims now pending in the department, and that no restriction of efforts on the part of the Grand Army of the Republic be allowed to interfere with this duty.

### Tanner Criticizes Evans.

When a motion was made to accept and adopt the report "Corporal" Tanner, of New York, arose to discuss it. He said that in the main he agreed with all the committee had said. But in regard to that portion of the report which dealt with the administration of the pension office he did not agree, and he went on to speak in unrestrained criticism of the present commissioner of pensions, Hon. H. Clay Evans. With evident feeling he said:

"I stand ready to be responsible here and

elsewhere for all statements I may make on this subject, and I declare that Commissioner Evans' calling his chiefs together and using language which indicated intense feeling, if not anger, instructed them to disregard totally every application based on deafness or rheumatism. He further intimated to them that if anyone declined to accept his suggestion he would find chiefs who would obey his orders."

At this point the speaker was interrupted by a point of order that he had no right to indulge in personal criticism of any officer of the government. The commander in chief ruled that on a motion of this kind, covering the official conduct of an officer of the government, it was in order to discuss the manner in which he performed his official duties. Tanner went on at much length, saying that in his opinion it was clear that the man who could make such an order as to deafness and rheumatism had never himself heard the sound of cannon nor slept in the open air, and he was not surprised, therefore, to find that the commissioner of pensions had an army record which consisted of three months and 16 days as a clerk in the commissary department. Tanner urged the department as sovereigns of the nation to demand that justice if not liberality be followed by the government in all its dealings with the soldiers.

It is understood that a number of resolutions have been sent in to the committee bearing upon the conduct of the pension office.

### Philadelphia Selected.

The choice of the place for the next encampment was then taken up. The contesting cities were Philadelphia and Denver. A vote resulted in the choice of the former city—395 to 295.

A motion was made immediately afterward to go into the election of commander in chief. Although it was then late in the afternoon the motion was adopted, and immediately the name of Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., was presented by a delegate of that state.

Gen. John C. Black, in placing in nomination James A. Sexton, of Chicago, called attention to the fact that Illinois was the fostering mother of the organization, and in that way had the first commander, subsequently that typical American volunteer soldier, John A. Logan, had been twice elected commander, but for 25 years Illinois had seen the scepter of authority placed in the hands of comrades from other states. He then, in a most forcibly eloquent manner, presented the claim of his candidate.

The names of Isaac F. Mack, of Ohio, and Thomas J. Anderson, of Kansas, mentioned in connection with the office, were withdrawn.

### Sexton Chosen.

The roll of states was then called and the vote was announced, showing the election of James A. Sexton, who received 424 votes, while Albert D. Shaw received 241. Comrade Shaw in a well-worded speech moved the unanimous election of Sexton, and the motion was carried. Sexton being called, returned his thanks in very brief form and the encampment immediately adjourned.

Thursday night was the greatest night of demonstrations during the week. The most elaborate fireworks were made along the banks of the river and from boats in the harbor, while there were also great displays in the same line at the zoological garden, the lagoon, Coney Island, Chester park, Camp Sherman and other places. These took the places of the camp fires.

### The New Commander.

Col. James A. Sexton, of Chicago, the new commander in chief of the G. A. R., was born in Chicago January 5, 1844. When Lincoln, in April, 1861, issued his call for 75,000 volunteers Col. Sexton enlisted April 19, 1861, as a private soldier. He was then only 17 years old. After three months' service he reenlisted in the Sixty-seventh Illinois infantry volunteers and was commissioned a first lieutenant. He was later transferred to the Seventy-second Illinois volunteers and was made captain of company D. He served in Ransom's brigade, McArthur's division, Seventeenth army corps of the army of the Tennessee, and participated in its campaigns, sieges and battles. As a regimental commander he fought his regiment in the battles of Columbia, Duck River, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and throughout the Nashville campaign. In 1865 he was on the staff of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, the commander of the Sixteenth army corps, and remained with Smith until the end of the war. Upon the assault and capture of the Spanish fort, Mobile, Ala., April 8, 1865, he had his left leg broken below the knee, being struck by a piece of shell weighing 17 ounces. He was wounded at the battle of Franklin and at the battle of Nashville. After the war he remained two years in Alabama working a plantation near Montgomery. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and founded the firm of J. A. & T. S. Sexton. In 1872, after the Chicago fire, this firm was succeeded by Cribben, Sexton & Co., and is still manufacturing stoves, hollow ware, etc. Col. Sexton has been prosperous and an active citizen in every movement for the public. President Harrison made him postmaster of Chicago in April, 1889. Col. Sexton gave himself up to his duties as postmaster and did much to make the office a well-managed public concern. The world's fair was held during his term. He is an active worker in the grand army, the military order of the Loyal Legion and other soldier and grand army societies. He is a past commander of the department of Illinois, G. A. R. At the present time he is president of the board of trustees of the Illinois soldiers' and sailors' home, located at Quincy. He has been a presidential elector, a Lincoln park commissioner, a colonel in the Illinois national guard and has held several positions of honor and responsibility in the state.

Toru Hoashi, the Japanese minister, has been elected to the Japanese parliament and will retire from the post at Washington. The present indications are that his successor will be Mr. Hatoyama, a leading member of Count Okuma's party, a prominent lawyer of Tokyo.

## REBELLIOUS INSURGENTS.

The Population of the Philippines Ready to Fight for Independence—Sixty-Seven Thousand Armed Men.

MANILA, Sept. 13.—Mr. Adm. Dewey says he considers the situation very critical. It is understood he has asked for an additional cruiser and a battle ship.

The Spaniards assert that Germany will take a coaling station here and that Spain will retain the remainder of the islands.

The last Spanish garrisons at Iloco and Laguna have surrendered and the whole island of Luzon is in the hands of the insurgents, except at Manila and Cavite.

Aguinaldo went to Leloll on Friday. He has announced his intention of convening an assembly of the Filipinos on September 15, in order to decide upon the policy to be adopted by the insurgents.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had an interview with Aguinaldo, who said there were 67,000 insurgents armed with rifles. He added he could raise 100,000 men. Indeed, the insurgent leader pointed out, the whole population of the Philippine islands was willing to fight for their independence.

Continuing, Aguinaldo said he had 9,000 military prisoners, including 5,000 in the vicinity of Manila, besides civil prisoners.

Later, Aguinaldo said the "provisional government" was now operating in 28 provinces. He asserted that on August 2 they elected delegates, in numbers proportionate to the population.

As to the Americans, Aguinaldo remarked that he considered them as brothers, and that "the two sovereign republics were allied against a common enemy."

When questioned as to whether the future Filipino policy would be absolute independence, Aguinaldo excused himself from replying, and asked what America intends to do.

### Hon. Thomas F. Bayard Very Weak.

New York, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Dedham, Mass., says that Thomas F. Bayard did not rest at all Sunday.



HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD. He is very weak. His doctors expect him to live about a week longer.

## THE OREGON AND THE IOWA.

The War Vessels Being Prepared for Their Long Journey to San Francisco—Ammunition Put on Board.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Orders are expected at the Brooklyn navy yard any time for the sailing of the battle ships Oregon and Iowa for the Pacific. Ammunition is being put on board of both ships and they will begin coaling Tuesday. They will be painted the regulation lead color. Monday the battle ship Massachusetts was transferring her ordinance and over two thousand tons of coal is to be taken out of her bunkers to make her ready for entrance into dry dock. Her boilers require attention and three weeks will probably be consumed in the general overhauling.

The converted yacht Buccaneer went out of commission Monday. Her crew was transferred to the receiving ship Vermont.

## HORRIBLE DOINGS IN CRETE.

Six Hundred Men, Women and Children Either Burned Alive or Massacred in the Outbreak at Candia.

LOXDOX, Sept. 13.—The correspondent of the Times at Candia, Island of Crete, who has just landed after five days in the Roadstead, says: "About six hundred men, women and children were either burned alive or massacred in the outbreak last week."

"The Turkish troops are now patrolling and blocking up the streets. The Mussulmans are ransacking the ruins of the burned quarters of the town where the devastation is complete. Blood is visible everywhere. Such bodies of the slain as were not burned were removed Sunday in carts, and buried outside the town limits."

## WAR EXPENSES OF THE DON'S.

It Cost Spain Almost \$400,000,000 to Get Warped by the United States, Exclusive of Fleets and Colonies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Aside from the loss of her colonies and the ships destroyed in battle, the war has cost Spain about \$374,800,000. Information to this effect has been received at the navy department from the naval attaches of this government abroad. Including the cost of preparation in anticipation of the war, begun by Spain in May, 1895, these sums have been raised and expended: From the sale of \$25,944 Cuban notes, \$25,944,000; from the sale of 60,000 Cuban notes of 1886, \$5,784,897; loan of 400,000,000 pesetas on the custom guarantees, \$74,400,000; from the sale of silver, etc., \$866,338; loan of the bank of Spain on the Cuban guarantee, \$54,300,000; loan of the bank of Spain on the customs, \$48,200,000; loan of the bank of Spain on guarantee of contributions, \$32,000,000; loan of the bank of Spain 4 per cent. internal debt, \$29,000,000; Philippine taxes, \$37,000,000. These sums do not include debts for transportation, etc., contracted by the government, which are placed at approximately \$22,000,000. According to the information in the possession of the department all the money obtained has been expended on expeditions sent to the colonies, whose total amounted to 180,431 soldiers, 6,223 officers and about 700 generals. Of the millions expended only \$5,600,000 was spent by the Spanish government to increase its naval force. El Mundo of Spain, commenting upon this small appropriation for the navy when such a large sum was expended for the army, points out that this sum was sufficient to have bought and maintained a battleship of 10,000 tons.

"With the entire appropriation," it continues, "sixty-six battle ships could have been secured." According to the reports received here, it is evident that Spain deeply deplains her failure to add a large number of ships to her navy instead of applying at least half of the appropriations made by the cortes to the maintenance of the army. It is appreciated by the Madrid government that in view of the condition of her treasury and the further fact that her naval force is now greatly inferior it would be useless to continue the struggle, especially as there is no nation of Europe willing to support her in case she should again resort to the arbitrament of arms.

## MORE FIGHTING PROBABLE.

Gen. Wheeler Says the President Expects Trouble Over the Philippines—No Faith in Peace Negotiations.

DECATUR, Ala., Sept. 13.—In a conversation held by Gen. Wheeler with several prominent gentlemen in the hearing of a correspondent, and in reply to a question by one of them the general said: "No, gentlemen, I really do not believe that the fighting is all done yet. I believe there is to be more trouble with Spain. Indeed, President McKinley himself is not at all sanguine of peace. He told me personally not a great many hours ago that he had no faith that the peace commission would be able to come to satisfactory terms with the Spaniards. This belief is based on the Philippine situation."

"The Spanish ministry contend that as the battles of Manila and other parts of the islands took place subsequent to the signing of the peace protocol, that peace negotiations will not hold so far as they are concerned, Spain will refuse to give up the Philippines, and, of course," continued the general, emphasizing the last words particularly, "we can not think of such a thing as giving them up, and we will not."

"President McKinley is deeply and gravely concerned over the situation, and is spending sleepless nights over it."

### No Revolution in Peru.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Peruvian legation at Washington has received a cablegram from Lima stating that there is no revolution in the country. In some places bands of marauders have appeared who were dispersed on the approach of the government troops sent to pursue them. Peru, says the message, is in a state of complete quiet which it has enjoyed for some years.

### Should Retain the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Mr. Charles Denby, former minister of the United States to China, arrived here Monday from Peking and in the afternoon paid his respects to the president. On leaving the white house Mr. Denby, in answer to inquiries, said that in his judgment the United States should retain permanent possession of all or practically all of the Philippine islands.

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Overdrafts.....4,392.41	Individual Deposits.....150,564.08
Due from Banks.....40,236.26	Due to Banks.....12,048.41
Banking House and Fixtures.....6,400.00	
Cash.....25,501.30	
<b>\$387,045.00</b>	<b>\$387,045.00</b>

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